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WALLINGFORD & WANTAGE DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

West Berks

REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER THIRTY-FIRST
NINETEEN HUNDRED & FORTY-NINE

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Lond.
Medical Officer of Health
Wallingford Borough,
Wallingford Rural District,
Wantage Urban District,
Wantage Rural District.

ERRATA

By the most unhappy mischance the names of the Sanitary Inspectors were omitted from this report. They are

WALLINGFORD BOROUGH: C. J. Flocks, M.Inst. H.E. M.S.I.A.,
Municipal Offices,
WALLINGFORD.

WALLINGFORD RURAL DISTRICT: C. J. Gayfer, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
(Chief Sanitary Inspector)

L. Sproston, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Northbourne Vicarage,
DIDCOT.

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT: C. R. Driver, M.R.S.I.,
Town Hall,
WANTAGE.

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT: E. H. Rosser, M.S.I.A.,
Council Offices,
Belmont WANTAGE.

Page 3 Line 1 For COMMITTEE OF read MEMBERS OF
" " Line 41 last word. For PSYCHIC read PSYCHOLOGICAL
Page 9 Line 2 For CIVIL read CIVILIAN
Page 12 Respiratory T.B. Last column. for 1 read 11
Page 13 Premature birth. Total all Districts, Male. Read 2
Page 14 Food Poisoning. No case of Food Poisoning was notified in the Wantage Urban District during 1948. This makes the total cases of Infectious Disease in Wantage Urban in 1948 27 and not 28 as printed.
Page 30 Line 1 For INSPECTOR'S read INSPECTORS'
Page 32 penultimate line, fifth column should read (100.19) and not (100.16)
Page 42 CAUSES OF DEATH TABLE

Cancer stomach and duodenum line should read
3(2.22) M 2 (2.9%) F 1 (1.5%)
Prematurity line should read
1(0.74) M Nil F 1 (1.5%)

Page 44 The Parish of HARWELL has been omitted from this table and the figures for this parish should read
2503. 1349. .539. 353. 3.8. 38. 1F
This alters the TOTALS in the last two columns
COUNCIL HOUSES for 440 read 478
NEW HOUSES 1949 for 61F 53 T read 62F 53 T
Page 45 Insert (x) before 20P (7th line from the top, NEW HOUSES column)

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WALLINGFORD & WANTAGE DISTRICTS
JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

List of members for 1949

WALLINGFORD BOROUGH

Mr. M. L. Whiteley, "Crossways," Wantage Road, Wallingford.
(Chairman)

Mr. J. W. Marcham, Wood Street, Wallingford.

WALLINGFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Mrs. C. E. Mowat, "Queen's Rood," Ilges Road, Cholsey.

Mr. S. Freeman, 40, High Street, Didcot.

Mr. S. Allen Warner, "Whitelea," 122, Broadway, Didcot.

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT

Mr. A. T. Evans, Manor Farm, Charlton, Wantage.

Mr. O. S. Walter, Ickleton House, Wantage.

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT

The Hon. Mrs P. Betjeman, The Old Rectory, Farnborough, Nr. Wantage

The Rev. P. Bone, Aldworth, Reading.

Mr. S. W. Brown, Princes Farm, Peasemore, Newbury.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Col. J. N. Norman-Walker, C.I.E., The Coombe, Streatley, Berks.

Mr. H. Walters, Highgrove, Station Road, Wallingford.

Clerk: Mr. G .V. Spooner, Council Offices, 60, Bath Street, Abingdon.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WALLINGFORD-WANTAGE DISTRICTS JOINT PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit, herewith, my Annual Report for the year 1949. The Minister of Health has given instructions that this shall follow the lines set down for the 1948 report, which in itself was a considerable expansion on the reports for the war-and immediately post-war-years.

I took up my duties in the area late in May 1949 so that almost half the year had already passed before I had the opportunity of getting acquainted with the district. At first the Health Administration was run from the office of the old West Berks Districts in Abingdon, but this was soon found to be undesirable for many reasons, and in the middle of July I moved into my own area and established myself in the Municipal Offices, Wallingford.

Viewing the year as a whole, one factor is outstanding:—

The Housing Situation

I am only too aware that all housing committees are well-nigh distracted by their present difficulties and frustrations, yet I cannot forbear to stress that good housing is the bedrock on which all health development must be built. Until the dreadful waiting lists are more rapidly reduced—some are even lengthening—it is not only useless but heartless to preach the elementary rules of hygiene. Where is the sense, for instance, in trying to instil the bath habit into people who have no bathroom or, at best, have to heat up water on the kitchen range and carry it upstairs in pails to a hip-bath? And it is equally fruitless to point out to a mother that a child's bedroom should be spacious and airy and the child's sleep undisturbed, if the parents and two children, maybe, are all jammed into a place hardly larger than a cupboard, perhaps over a sitting-room where other members of the household include granny who is a bit deaf and likes the wireless full on, and teen-agers who contribute to the weekly budget and feel in consequence that they have a right to play boogie-woogie and be-bop on the gramophone in the evening.

The amount of neurosis and sub-health attributable directly to cramped quarters, shared often perforce by unagreeable companions, is enormous. Seldom does a day pass, indeed, but I am made keenly aware of this by some unfortunate housing applicant desperately going the round of all the officials whom she conceives might be able to help. Each case seems more heart-breaking than the last; some have been waiting nine years.

Conditions such as gastric and duodenal ulcer have a very large psychic element. So has asthma: and, according to many investigators, rheumatism which is responsible for more invalidism and crippleage than any other single disease is largely aggravated and influenced by worry—more indeed by worry than by structural dampness in the houses themselves.

The Problem of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

It is true to say that this disease persists only because we do not spare the money to eradicate it. It will remain with us just as long as do overcrowding and overwork.

I am particularly fortunate in that I have never yet appealed in vain to any of my housing selection committees in cases where I have thought the spread of Tuberculosis particularly likely, and I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for their understanding and help in what I know are very difficult conditions indeed. Nevertheless, I have still to confine myself to the very worst cases for such appeals, and to me it is a terrible and bitter reflection that while astronomical sums of money can be voted in a day by Parliament with scarcely a dissentient voice, for the provision of increasingly vile weapons to obliterate mankind, the relatively insignificant amount needed to free it from this disease has to be begged, penny by penny.

Infectious Disease

General practitioners in the area had for some time complained of the number of books used for the notification of infectious disease—one book for Tuberculosis, one for Measles and Whooping cough, one for Pneumonia and Dysentery, one for Puerperal Fever, one for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and one for all the other notifiable diseases. When this total was multiplied by the number of areas into which a practitioner's work might take him (often three and occasionally even four) there was a very real cause for complaint. A great deal of unnecessary work, moreover, devolved on the M.O.H. in sorting out these notifications and again when they were forwarded to the County Medical Officer.

To add to this confusion and redundancy, I found that each Sanitary Inspector in my area was keeping his own register, and I discovered no fewer than sixteen large ledgers in use for record purposes in the M.O.H.'s office.

Doctor Parfit, my colleague in Abingdon and Faringdon, found a similar state of affairs in existence there, and in the hope of simplifying the procedure for both the practitioners and ourselves, we held a conference with Doctor Huddy the County Medical Officer and Doctor Baird his deputy. After considerable discussion we succeeded in reducing this welter of forms to one book which contains within its covers the means of notifying every infectious case occuring in any of the districts which make up our respective areas. We have also printed on the inside cover of these books a list of the parishes in each of the rural districts concerned, so that the practitioner shall be sure where he should send the notification.

In my own case, one new omnibus ledger has been substituted for the sixteen previously in use. I have also been able to recommend the closure of the Sanitary Inspectors' ledgers as an unnecessary duplication. I have not, however, discontinued the Scarlet Fever investigation cards since these are of value in discovering whether any members of the affected family are Food Handlers. This information is also obtained and any necessary action taken in cases of Dysentery, Typhoid Fever and in outbreaks of Food Poisoning.

I have discontinued house disinfection except in the case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is in accordance with modern practice, as no evidence has ever been forthcoming that it has anything more than psychological value.

Food Poisoning

The Registrar General's figures show that this condition is sharply on the increase throughout the country. In my four districts only five cases were notified in the whole year (in two districts no cases at all), and of the five notifications one was sent in by myself. I cannot believe that this reflects the true state of affairs.

Poliomyelitis

Seven cases occured within the year with, unhappily, one death in a visitor to the area. In only one of the cases (the fatal one) could the source of infection be deduced, a mild hitherto unsuspected case in the same family.

A most exhaustive enquiry was made into each of the cases on a form specially designed for the purpose by Doctor Payne of Cambridge University. It must be confessed, however, that with the exception of the case quoted above, nothing very clear emerged as a result of this investigation. A single case which occurred in the Wantage Urban District was particularly baffling. No cases had been recorded in Wantage for several years, and no one in the family of this case had been outside Wantage, nor had anyone from outside visited them, within the incubation period of the disease. Moreover, enquiry of all the practitioners in the area failed to reveal any cases of fever which might have been mild, abortive cases of the disease.

Poliomyelitis is caused by a 'virus,' a very small germ which is not visible under the ordinary microscope. It is possible, however, to transmit the disease to certain types of monkeys by using infected nasal washings from human cases. The disease is transmitted from one human to another by 'droplet infection,' i.e. by coughing and sneezing. There is no convincing evidence that water, milk or faeces act as transmitting agents, although the virus has often been detected in the faeces of patients. It is clear that healthy contacts commonly carry the virus in the throat and nose without suffering from the disease themselves and can transmit infection to others. We know that in those cases where heavy exercise has been taken during the incubation period the risk of paralysis is greater. What we do **not** know is why, of the enormous number of people at risk, so extremely few develop the disease. The virus is obviously of a completely different virulence from that of small-pox or influenza, for example. Vaccination against poliomyelitis has been tried and found to be dangerous rather than beneficial.

The great public dread of this disease makes it desirable to state certain facts.

1. That compared with other tragedies of childhood such as road accidents, enteritis and pneumonia, the incidence of poliomyelitis is very small indeed.
2. That the apparent increase in the disease is largely due to the fact that many mild cases are now notified which would previously have been missed.
3. That the death rate from poliomyelitis is low. (About five per cent.)
4. That about forty per cent of the cases notified are non-paralytic cases.
5. That only about half the cases which develop paralytic symptoms have permanent residual paralysis.
6. That there is no mental impairment as a result of this illness.

Milk.

The position throughout the country as a whole is far from satisfactory. One fifth of the milk consumed by the public is neither Tuberculin-tested nor pasteurised and only about one fifth of the cattle in the country are in attested herds.

The position in the Borough of Wallingford, the Urban District of Wantage and the Parish of Didcot (pop. 8,577) is satisfactory in that supplies of Pasteurised and T.T. Pasteurised milk are available to all who care to insist on obtaining these grades. In remote parts of the rural districts, however, it is still sometimes possible to get only raw milk.

It cannot be said too often that raw, undesignated milk is unsafe. In can contain the bovine tuberculosis germ which causes over a thousand **deaths** annually—a high percentage of which are in children under five,. It is a vehicle for Scarlet Fever, Infantile Diarrhoea (another **killer** of young children) and Undulant Fever which undoubtedly accounts for considerable chronic ill-health.

Other pathogenic organisms which may be found in such milk are Bacillus Coli from the cow's rectum (which gives the so-much-prized 'cowy' taste to the milk) and the Staphylococcus which can cause acute digestive upset, as well as the germs of Dysentery, Typhoid Fever and Epidemic Sore Throat. Yet the writer has heard it solemnly put forward that 'nature knows best and we ought to leave milk alone!'

An M.O.H. is often asked if Tuberculin-tested milk is safe. The answer is that as far as containing the Tuberculosis germ is concerned, 'yes, in 999 cases out of a thousand.' But it is possible (and constant sampling has shown this) for T.B. germs very occasionally to be found even in T.T. milk. This occurs so seldom, however, as to put out of court the likelihood of anyone who drinks only T.T. milk becoming infected.

On the other hand, Tuberculin-testing gives no guarantee that the other diseases I have mentioned could not be conveyed in T.T. milk, although the stringent conditions under which such milk is produced do of course enormously diminish the risk.

There is no doubt that T.T. pasteurised milk is safer than T.T. unpasteurised and it is well to examine the arguments of the anti-pasteurisationists.

It is alleged that small pasteurisation plants are not always efficient and that the public might get a false sense of security. This argument is fallacious on three counts. First, it is not an argument against pasteurisation but an argument for the provision of efficient pasteurising plant. Secondly, under any comprehensive pasteurisation scheme milk would almost certainly be pasteurised at some central depot in each district and thirdly the consumer of raw undesignated milk has no security anyway.

It is further stated that pasteurisation alters the taste and nutritive quality of milk. This may have been the case when 'Flash' pasteurisation of milk was used, but the modern high-temperature, short-time (HTST) plants are not open to this objection.

Thirdly it is stated that omnibus pasteurisation would encourage the production of dirty milk. This too, is fallacious. T.T. producers already have certain standards to which they must adhere whereas undesignated milk is dirty as it is.

The School Medical Service

Just under half my total work consists of the medical inspection of school children, and I consider the school medical service to be the most important single factor making for a steady improvement in the nation's health—with the exception of housing, to which I have already referred.

The Roman Catholic Church believes that if it has the religious care of a child until it is eight years old, that child will never leave the Catholic faith. The temporal health parallel is a close one. It is certainly true that those habits—bad no less than good, unfortunately—which are inculcated at an early age are the most firmly rooted throughout life.

I have been fifteen years in the school medical service, a relatively short period, yet I am already beginning to see the children of young couples who were themselves school children within that period. And it is only when I cast my mind back to my first years as an Assistant School Medical Officer that I realise how profound a change has taken place.

Then, the clean, well-dressed, well-nourished children were in a minority; now, anything else is a matter for comment and immediate action. Then, there was a hard core of verminousness; now, a nit is an occasion and a head-louse a sensation. Scabies, impetigo and septic sores, then the support of the school clinic, have now almost vanished.

Two criticisms—first, that there is less and less parental discipline, both of themselves and of the children, a reflection, doubtless, of the increasing confusion, uncertainty and selfishness of contemporary life; second, that parents, far from worrying about 'nerviness' in their children now trot it out with pride, as if it were evidence that their child is particularly sensitive.

"It's her (his) nerves, doctor!" (said always, of course, in the child's hearing) serves as an umbrella excuse for all shortcomings, from daily insubordination to night terrors. It has been wisely said that there are no problem-children—only problem-parents!

A very notable step forward has been the appointment of School Nurses to cover the whole county. A good School Nurse is the *sine qua non* of a good School Medical Service. She gets all the kicks (literally, sometimes) and far too few of the ha'pence. It is the School Doctor who discovers the defect, but it is the School Nurse who by cajolery, raillery or sheer dogged persistence ensures that the defect is treated.

Sanitary Work in the Area

In view of the statistics of the sanitary work embodied in the report which follows, it is superfluous for me to comment on the energy, interest and knowledge displayed by the Sanitary Inspectors. I would, however, like to put on record my indebtedness to them for their very willing co-operation.

There remains now only the pleasant duty of thanking Doctor Parfit for much help and advice and Doctor Huddy and Doctor Baird for a great deal of kindness and encouragement, which have solved a number of problems for me.

Your obedient servant,

HECTOR MACKENZIE-WINTLE

AREA AND POPULATION

DISTRICT	AREA IN ACRES	CIVIL POPULATION	PERSONS PER ACRE
Wallingford Borough	760	3,390	4.5
Wallingford Rural District	21,790	14,500	.7
Wantage Urban District	2,797	4,840	1.7
Wantage Rural District	74,181	14,430	.2
Totals	99,528	37,160	.4

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

(Figures in brackets are those of 1948, for comparison)

DISTRICT	LIVE BIRTHS	CIVILIAN POPULATION	BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of population.
Wallingford Borough	64	3,390	18.9 (17.2)
Wallingford Rural District	270	14,500	18.3 (18.8)
Wantage Urban District	111	4,840	22.9 (22.7)
Wantage Rural District	273	14,430	18.9 (18.9)
All Districts	718	37,160	19.3 (19.2)
England and Wales			16.7 (17.9)

STILL BIRTHS

DISTRICT	LEGITIMATE	ILLEGITIMATE	TOTAL
Wallingford Borough	1	Nil	1
Wallingford Rural District	4	Nil	4
Wantage Urban District	1	Nil	1
Wantage Rural District	5	Nil	5
Total	11	Nil	11

Still Birth Rate, for the Area per thousand of the Population 0.30

Still Birth Rate, for England and Wales per thousand of the Population 0.39

DEATHS

(1948 figures in brackets)

DISTRICT	DEATHS	CIVILIAN POPULATION	DEATH RATE per 1,000 of Population
Wallingford Borough	45	3,390	13.3 (8.9)
Wallingford Rural District	144	14,500	9.9 (8.1)
Wantage Urban District	80	4,840	16.5 (13.7)
Wantage Rural District	136	14,430	9.4 (9.8)
All Districts	405	37,160	10.9 (9.5)
England and Wales			11.7 (10.8)

Causes of Death

Cause	Total Cases	%	Male Cases	%	Female Cases	%
Heart diseases	122	(29.63)	63	(30.43)	59	(29.75)
Cancer (all forms)	71	(17.54)	36	(17.39)	35	(17.75)
Intracranial vascular lesions ('Strokes')	52	(12.84)	18	(8.7)	34	(17.25)
Chest Diseases (excluding T.B.)	42	(10.37)	27	(13.04)	15	(7.75)
Acute abdominal conditions	13	(3.21)	4	(1.93)	9	(4.25)
Respiratory T.B.	11	(2.72)	6	(2.9)	5	(2.25)
Violence	10	(2.47)	5	(2.42)	5	(2.25)
Diseases of the circulatory system	8	(1.98)	3	(1.45)	5	(2.25)
Nephritis	5	(1.24)	3	(1.45)	2	(1.25)
Road Accidents	5	(1.24)	5	(2.42)	Nil	
Stomach and duodenal ulcers	5	(1.24)	4	(1.93)	1	(0.60)
Prematurity	4	(1.00)	2	(0.97)	2	(1.25)
Suicide	4	(1.00)	4	(1.93)	Nil	
Influenza	3	(0.75)	1	(0.48)	2	(1.25)
Syphilis	2	(0.50)	1	(0.48)	1	(0.60)
Congenital malformations and birth injuries	2	(0.50)	1	(0.48)	1	(0.60)
Maternal causes (excluding puerperal fever)	1	(0.25)	—		1	(0.60)
Diabetes	1	(0.25)	Nil		1	(0.60)
Whooping Cough	1	(0.25)	1	(0.48)	Nil	
Non-respiratory T.B.	1	(0.25)	1	(0.48)	Nil	
ALL OTHER CAUSES	42	(10.37)	22	(10.63)	20	(10.25)
TOTALS	405	(99.60)	207	(99.99)	198	(100.50)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The number of deaths under one year has happily been small in the area during 1949. There have been no illegitimate children dying in the first year of life so the illegitimate infant mortality rate is nil.

Wallingford Borough

1 death, a boy, as compared with 64 live births, giving an **Infant Mortality Rate** of 15.6 per thousand live births.

Wallingford Rural District

7 deaths under 1 year (2 females and 5 males) as compared with 270 live births, giving an **Infant Mortality Rate** of 25.9 per thousand live births.

Wantage Urban District

1 death, a boy, as compared with 111 live births, giving an **Infant Mortality Rate** of 9.0 per thousand live births.

Wantage Rural District

2 deaths, 1 boy and 1 girl, as compared with 273 live births, giving an **Infant Mortality Rate** of 7.6 per thousand live births.

Throughout the whole area there have been 11 deaths under 1 year (8 boys and 3 girls) in 718 live births, giving an **Infant Mortality Rate** of 15.3 per thousand live births.

This is just under half the figure for England and Wales—32.

MATERNAL DEATHS

There were no accidents of pregnancy, but one death from "other maternal causes" was registered. There was therefore a **Total Maternal Mortality Rate** of 1.4 per thousand live and still births, but the **Puerperal Mortality Rate** was **Nil.**

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following are the figures of injections given during 1949:

District	Primary Injections	'Booster' Doses
Wallingford Borough	28	Nil
Wallingford Rural District	131	Nil
Wantage Urban District	83	5
Wantage Rural District	189	Nil
Totals	431	5

The figures for 'Booster' (Reinforcing) injections which should be given at both 5 and 10 years of age are most unsatisfactory. Little difficulty is experienced in persuading parents of the necessity of the primary injection at about ten months, but so few cases of Diphtheria occur nowadays that the public are apparently apathetic and do not realise that the immunity requires 'topping-up' during childhood.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Berkshire County Council report a decrease during 1949 in the number of cases seen at the clinics.

This is the second year in succession which has shown a decrease and although due caution should be observed we may hope that the very large rise in V.D. which occurred during the war has now been checked.

Clinics are held as follows:

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL, READING

Males: Wednesdays 2 p.m. Saturdays 4 p.m.
Females: Wednesdays 4 p.m. Thursdays 2 p.m. Saturdays 2 p.m.

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY, OXFORD

Males: Wednesdays 6 p.m. Saturdays 3 p.m.
Females: Mondays 6 p.m. Wednesdays 3 p.m.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause	Wallingford Borough			Wallingford Rural District			Wantage Urban District			Wantage Rural District			Totals all Districts		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Typhoid and paratyphoid															
Cerebro-spinal fever															
Scarlet fever															
Whooping Cough				1		1							1		1
Diphtheria															
Respiratory TB		1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	6	5	1
Other forms of TB										1		1	1		1
Syphilitic disease										1	1	2	1	1	2
Influenza					1	1				1	1	2	1	2	3
Measles															
Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis															
Acute infective encephalitis															
Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus (M): Womb (F)	1		1					1	1	2	1	3	3	2	5
Cancer. Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2	6	1	7		1	1	2	1	3	9	4	13
Cancer of breast					4	4		5	5		3	3		12	12
Cancer. All other sites	4	1	5	12	5	17	3	3	6	5	8	13	24	17	41

Heart diseases	7	6	13	22	15	37	14	14	28	20	24	44	63	59	122
Other diseases of the circulatory system				1		1	2	2	4		3	3	3	5	8
Bronchitis				3	2	5	2	2	4	8	3	11	13	7	20
Pneumonia		1	1	7		7				1	3	4	8	4	12
Other respiratory diseases				3	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	3	6	4	10
Gastric and duodenal ulcers				2		2	2	1	3				4	1	5
Diarrhoea under 2 years															
Appendicitis				1		1	1		1				2		2
Other digestive diseases		2	2	1	4	5		1	1	1	2	3	2	9	11
Nephritis (Kidneys)	1		1		1	1				2	1	3	3	2	5
Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis															
Other maternal causes											1	1		1	1
Premature birth				1	1	2	1		1		1	1		2	4
Congenital malformations and birth injuries				1	1	2							1	1	2
Suicide	1		1	2		2	1		1				4		4
Road accidents	1		1	3		3				1		1	5		5
Other violent causes	1		1	2	1	3	1	3	4	1	1	2	5	5	10
All other causes	3	7	10	7	11	18		1	1	12	1	13	22	20	42
Totals. All Causes	21	24	45	85	59	144	32	48	80	69	67	136	207	198	405

M: Male. F: Female. T: Total.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS

(Figures in brackets are for 1948, for purposes of comparison)

Disease	Wallingford Borough	Wallingford Rural District	Wantage Urban District	Wantage Rural District	Total Wallingford-Wantage Area
Acute encephalitis lethargica	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Acute polio-encephalitis	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Acute polio-myelitis	— (—)	2 (—)	1 (—)	4 (—)	7 (—)
Acute primary pneumonia	1 (2)	3 (—)	2 (—)	1 (5)	7 (7)
Cerebro-spinal fever	— (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	1 (—)	2 (—)
Diphtheria	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Dysentery	— (—)	1 (5)	— (—)	— (—)	1 (5)
Erysipelas	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (1)
Food poisoning	— (—)	— (—)	3 (1)	2 (—)	5 (—)
Measles	9 (127)	148 (134)	251 (2)	295 (98)	703 (361)
Ophthalmia neonatorum	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	— (—)	— (1)
Puerperal pyrexia	— (—)	— (—)	1 (1)	3 (—)	4 (1)
Scarlet fever	— (1)	11 (5)	4 (6)	18 (9)	33 (21)
Smallpox	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	— (—)	2 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
Whooping Cough	26 (9)	34 (21)	9 (17)	62 (13)	131 (60)
Totals	36 (139)	201 (166)	272 (28)	386 (125)	895 (457)

Reference to the above table shows a sharp rise in infectious disease as compared with 1948, the increase being almost entirely due to the increased prevalence of measles and whooping cough.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases Notified During 1949

(The 1948 figures are given in brackets for comparison)

District	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Wallingford Borough	4 (2)	1 (2)	5 (4)
Wallingford Rural District	23 (14)	2 (5)	25 (19)
Wantage Urban District	5 (6)	1 (—)	6 (6)
Wantage Rural District	16 (10)	2 (6)	18 (16)
Totals	48 (32)	6 (13)	54 (45)

Deaths During 1949

District	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Wallingford Borough	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)
Wallingford Rural District	3 (3)	— (1)	3 (4)
Wantage Urban District	2 (—)	— (—)	2 (—)
Wantage Rural District	5 (1)	— (—)	5 (1)
Totals	11 (4)	— (1)	11 (5)

While no strong evidence is safely to be adduced from a small series of cases such as the above, they do not give much cause for satisfaction. Housing overcrowding is the great stumbling block to the eradication of Pulmonary TB. Mass radiography and B.C.G. vaccination may be expected to improve the position. Either universal pasteurisation or a large increase in the production of T.T. milk (or both) will much diminish the number of Non-Pulmonary cases, and Streptomycin has already given remarkable results in T.B. Meningitis, a condition previously regarded as invariably fatal.

WALLINGFORD BOROUGH

WALLINGFORD BOROUGH

Population.—3,390.

Live Births.—64.

Still Birth.—1.

Birth Rate.—18.9 per thousand of the population.
(England and Wales: 16.7)

Deaths.—45 (Males 21, Females 24).

Death Rate.—13.3 per thousand of the population.
(England and Wales: 11.7)

Deaths Under One Year.—1 male.

Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births 15.6.
(England and Wales: 32)

Still Birth Rate.—0.29 per thousand population.
(England and Wales: 0.39)

Maternal Deaths, Puerperal Mortality and Total Maternal Mortality Rates.—Nil.

Causes of Death

	Deaths	%	MALES %	FEMALES %
Heart disease	13	(28.88)	7 (33.33)	6 (25.00)
"Stroke"	6	(13.33)	1 (4.76)	5 (20.83)
Cancer (excluding digestive tract, breast and womb)	5	(11.11)	4 (19.05)	1 (4.17)
Cancer of the digestive tract	3	(6.67)	2 (9.53)	1 (4.17)
Acute abdomen	2	(4.44)	—	2 (8.33)
Respiratory TB	1	(2.22)	—	1 (4.17)
Pneumonia	1	(2.22)	—	1 (4.17)
Nephritis (Kidney disease)	1	(2.22)	1 (4.76)	—
Suicide	1	(2.22)	1 (4.76)	—
Road Accidents	1	(2.22)	1 (4.76)	—
Violence	1	(2.22)	1 (4.76)	—
Other causes	10	(22.22)	3 (14.29)	7 (29.17)
Totals	45	(99.97)	21 (100.00)	24 (100.01)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER

No additions were made to the public supply, and the yield from the five boreholes from which the supply is obtained was satisfactory.

Examinations.—Three bacteriological. Two chemical. Results were satisfactory in all cases.

There are only two houses in the Borough which are not connected to the main supply.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No extensions to sewers were carried out and no alterations made to the method of sewage treatment. The question of a joint sewage disposal scheme with part of Wallingford Rural District came under discussion as a result of the Cholsey enquiry (see under Wallingford Rural), but no definite steps had been decided upon by the end of the year.

Houses Connected to the Sewer.—Fifteen houses were connected to the sewer during the year. There are six houses in the Borough still unconnected to the sewer.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of dry refuse is made throughout the Borough and the refuse is disposed of by tipping in a disused gravel pit in the Borough.

RODENT CONTROL

A whole-time Rodent Officer is employed jointly by Wallingford Borough and Wallingford Rural District Councils. When called upon, he deals with infestations at private and business premises and disinfests at the refuse tip and sewage disposal works.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of houses at the end of 1948	955
(Of these, 180 were council properties)	
Number of new council houses completed during the year	12
Number of private enterprise houses completed during the year	2
Number of new temporary houses	Nil
Conversion of a private house into two flats	1
Total	970

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There were four licensed movable dwellings at the end of the year.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES ON REGISTER .... Nil

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

A points scheme is in operation to assist in the selection of tenants.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are nine catering establishments within the Borough.

Inspections made	15

BAKEHOUSES

Bakehouses within the Borough	4
Inspections	6

PIGGERIES

Inspections	3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Number on Register	4
Inspections	6

FOOD INSPECTIONS

The following items were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered:

119lbs. Butchers' Meat, 42lbs. Fish, 24 Hogs Puddings, 32lbs. Cheese,

and Canned Foods comprising

56lbs. milk, 24lbs. fish, 22lbs. vegetables, 48lbs. fruit, 2lbs. treacle, 22lbs. meat, 4lbs. soup.

MILK

Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on Register	3
No. of inspections	4
Milkshops on Register	2
No. of inspections	9
Retail Purveyors of Milk in the Borough	8
Supplying T.T. Pasteurised	2
Supplying T.T.	3
Supplying raw, undesignated milk	3

ICE CREAM

Producers within the Borough	3
Retailers within the Borough	5
Samples taken	5

The result of the test on each sample was satisfactory.
Each sample contained 2% or more fat content.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1.—FACTORIES (Including factory laundries)	25	16	0	0
2.—WORKSHOPS (Including workshop laundries)	38	56	4	0
3.—WORKPLACES	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	63	72	4	0

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Number of cases in which defects were

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions Instituted
Want of Cleanliness	1	1	0	1	0
Overcrowding	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	0	2	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	0	1	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	4	4	0	4	0

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1949

Number of different premises visited		161
Number of inspections made		213
Number of complaints received		18
Number of nuisances discovered		140
Number of notices served.	Informal	92
	Statutory	Nil
Number of prosecutions		Nil

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, Sink Wastes, etc.	33
As to Drains and Cesspools	46
As to Pigs and other Animals	Nil
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	Nil
As to deficient or impure water	Nil
As to unclean houses	1
As to overcrowded houses	Nil
As to Polluted Ditches and Streams	1
As to insanitary Accumulations or Deposits	2
As to other Defects and Nuisances	59
Number of premises disinfected	4
Number of water samples for analysis	5
Number of wells closed	Nil
Number of Wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	Nil
Number of Houses connected with Water Mains	15
Number of Conservancy Closets replaced by W.C.s	Nil

WALLINGFORD RURAL DISTRICT

WALLINGFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Population.—14,500. (Total, including Service personnel: 15,330).

Live Births.—270 (137 Male, 133 Female).

Sill Births.—4 (all male).

Birth Rate.—18.3 per thousand of the population.
(England and Wales: 16.7)

Deaths.—144 (Males 85, Females 59).

Death Rate.—9.9 per thousand of the population.
(England and Wales: 11.7)

Deaths Under One Year.—7 (5 Males, 2 Females).

Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births.—25.9.
(England and Wales: 32)

Still Birth Rate.—0.28 per thousand population.
(England and Wales: 0.39)

Maternal Deaths, Puerperal Mortality and Total Maternal Mortality Rates.—Nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH

		%		%		%
Heart disease	37	(25.9)	M.22	(25.96)	F.15	(25.5)
"Stroke"	17	(11.9)	M. 9	(10.62)	F. 8	(13.6)
Chest, excluding TB	17	(11.9)	M.13	(15.34)	F. 4	(6.8)
Cancer, (excluding digestive tract, breast and womb)	17	(11.9)	M.12	(14.16)	F. 5	(8.5)
Cancer of the digestive tract	7	(4.9)	M. 6	(7.08)	F. 1	(1.7)
Acute abdomen	6	(4.2)	M. 2	(2.36)	F. 4	(6.8)
Cancer of breast	4	(2.8)	M. —		F. 4	(6.8)
Respiratory TB	3	(2.1)	M. 1	(1.18)	F. 2	(3.4)
Road accidents	3	(2.1)	M. 3	(3.54)	F. Nil	
Violence	3	(2.1)	M. 2	(2.36)	F. 1	(1.7)
Gastric and duodenal ulcers	2	(1.4)	M. 2	(2.36)	F. Nil	
Prematurity	2	(1.4)	M. 1	(1.18)	F. 1	(1.7)
Birth accidents	2	(1.4)	M. 1	(1.18)	F. 1	(1.7)
Suicide	2	(1.4)	M. 2	(2.36)	F. Nil	
Whooping Cough	1	(.7)	M. 1	(1.18)	F. Nil	
Influenza	1	(.7)	M. Nil		F. 1	(1.7)
Circulatory diseases	1	(.7)	M. 1	(1.18)	F. Nil	
Nephritis (Kidney disease)	1	(.7)	M. Nil		F. 1	(1.7)
Other causes	18	(12.6)	M. 7	(8.26)	F.11	(18.7)
TOTALS	144	(100.8)	M.85	(100.3)	F.59	(100.3)

M.—Male. F.—Female.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER

Addition during the year to the Main Supply.

Number Two Main was extended to Brightwell.

New connections to main during the year **418**

Water samples

(a) From Mains:

West Hagbourne Pumping Station, prior to chlorination.
West Hagbourne Pumping Station after chlorination.
South Moreton Pumping Station, prior to chlorination.
South Moreton Pumping Station, after chlorination.
Cholsey Pumping Station prior to chlorination.
Cholsey Pumping Station, after chlorination.

All these samples were highly satisfactory. The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene reporting:

"Coliform Bacilli, Streptococci, B. Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 100 ml."

(b) From wells and standpipes

Twenty-two samples were taken from wells and standpipes in the district. Of these

12 were grossly contaminated
2 were moderately contaminated
5 were slightly contaminated
3 were satisfactory.

It should be borne in mind that the majority of well samples are taken because some defect is suspected. In this case ten of the samples were taken with the idea of furthering the Council's case in the Hagbourne enquiry. Appropriate instructions were given in all cases where contamination was reported.

The samples taken were: East Hagbourne 8, Didcot 7, Sotwell 2, North Moreton 2, West Hagbourne 2, Brightwell 1.

SEWERAGE

No additions were made to the sewage systems of the district.

Houses connected to existing sewers 96

HOUSING TABLE

Parish	Area in Acres	Estimated mid-1949 population	Persons per acre	Total No. of Houses	Persons per House	No. of Council Houses	No. of New Permanent Council Houses 1949	No. of New Permanent Private Enterprise Houses 1949	No. of New Temporary Houses 1949
Aston Tirrold	1,900	361	.2	88	4.1	16	2	Nil	Nil
Aston Upthorpe	1,175	130	.1	39	3.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brightwell-cum-Sotwell	3,268	984	.3	295	3.3	32	10	1	Nil
Cholsey	4,260	3,295	.8	562	5.9	94	Nil	7	Nil
Didcot	1,938	8,577	4.4	2,085	4.1	505	38	1	Nil
East Hagbourne	978	763	.8	212	3.6	60	16	2	Nil
West Hagbourne	1,037	247	.2	63	3.9	25	2	Nil	Nil
North Moreton	1,102	310	.3	76	4.1	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
South Moreton	1,351	397	.3	102	3.9	38	12	Nil	Nil
Moulsford	1,618	292	.2	77	3.8	10	Nil	Nil	Nil
Little Wittenham	888	93	.1	26	3.6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Long Wittenham	2,275	523	.2	151	3.5	20	Nil	1	Nil
TOTALS	21,790	15,972	.7	3,776	4.2	810	80	12	Nil

ENQUIRIES

Two public enquiries were held locally, at East Hagbourne and Cholsey, by the Minister of Health. Both these enquiries were on an application of the Rural District Council to provide a sewerage system for the parish in question.

The East Hagbourne scheme was approved in principle.

The Cholsey scheme was referred for further consideration. There was a strong objection to the compulsory purchase order which would have embraced good farming land; nor was the Minister convinced that so small a scheme was the most efficient or economic one. Conversations have proceeded since the enquiry with regard to the possibility of a joint scheme with Wallingford Borough, which would include Cholsey.

HOUSE AND REFUSE COLLECTION

Dry refuse is collected weekly throughout the Rural District and disposed of at the Council's tip at Long Wittenham. Controlled tipping is the method used.

RODENT CONTROL

See WALLINGFORD BOROUGH.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There are two licensed caravan sites, one at Long Wittenham and the other at Beau Regard, Sotwell. Although the majority of the "dwellings" on the latter site are chalets, caravans are also in use as living quarters.

There are 49 caravans in the area on individual licences, mostly at Manor Farm and the Hutted Camp, Ryman's Field, Didcot.

All movable dwellings in the area are kept under regular supervision.

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

A points scheme is in operation to assist in the selection of tenants. I have to acknowledge with gratitude the housing selection committee's kindness in implementing several recommendations I have made where I have thought the health grounds sufficiently urgent.

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS, ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE PREPARATION AND SALE OF FOOD

All of the above have been inspected under the Food and Drugs Act, at least twice in the year, and in individual cases considerably more often.

FOOD INSPECTION

The following articles were found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered.

89 tins Milk, 4 tins Grapefruit, 2 tins Apples, 5 tins Peas, 1 tin Carrots, 1 tin Sild, 2 tins Beans, 1 tin Figs, 1 tin Steak, 2 tins Soup, 1 tin Salmon, 1 tin Marmalade, 1 tin Tongue, 2 tins Minced Beef, 1 tin Milk Food, 9 tins Tomato Juice, 1 tin Bacon, 29 tins Plums, 1 tin Sardines, 1 tin Pilchards, 6 tins Pork Brawn, 1 tin Jellied Veal, 1 tin Veal Loaf, 3 tins Minced Beef, 14 stone Herrings, 1½ stone Kippers, 14 bars Toffee, 1 jar Beetroot, 2 jars Piccalilli, 5 jars Jam, 2 jars Chutney, 1 jar Fish Paste, 95lbs. Slab Cake, 15lbs. Dried Egg, 4lbs. Spice, 19lbs. Sausage Meat, 24lbs. Margarine, 10lbs. Sugar, 41lbs. Split Peas, 4lbs. Butter, 11lbs. Sultanas, 13½lbs. Silverside, 50¼lbs. Topside, 2lbs. 11ozs. Bone, 18¾lbs. Thick Flank, 5lbs. Rump, 14½lbs. Liver, 2 bottles Sauce, 3 Dessert Moulds, 10 packets Peanuts, 19 packets Pea Flower, 2cwts. Swedes.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1,000	228	38	52	73
Number inspected	1,000	228	38	52	73
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcases condemned	4	11	1	4	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	321	125	1	11	9
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	32.5	59.6	5.2	28.8	15
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcases condemned	1	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	67	72	1	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.8	39	2.6	Nil	Nil

MILK

Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on Register	46
Number of inspections	92
Milkshops on register	1
Number of inspections	12
Retail Purveyors of milk in the district	
Supplying T.T. Pasteurised	2
Supplying T.T.	4
Supplying Raw Milk	3
Milk Samples taken	
Of heat-treated milk	5
Of pasteurised milk	4
Of T.T. Pasteurised milk	2

10 of the above samples were taken to check the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests. All were satisfactory.

1 sample was taken because of complaint re dirty bottle. This failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. The bottling firm were notified but no legal action was found necessary.

The above samples were of milk from retail purveyors of milk.

Hitherto, samples of raw milk have been taken, but this practice has had to be abandoned owing to the shortage of guinea-pigs for experimental purposes.

We have thus the Gilbertian situation that we test milks which are produced with scrupulous care and do not test raw milk which may be produced in the most disgusting conditions and is responsible for all the tuberculosis spread in milk and a very high percentage of all the other diseases transmitted. In other words, the bad farmer who makes no effort to produce clean milk, is the only one not liable to inspection and sampling by the Local Authority whose populace he is endangering.

ICE CREAM

Number of producers within the Rural District	2
Number of retailers	26
Number of samples taken	11

Results

Grade 1	3
Grade 2	2
Grade 3	3
Grade 4	3

A warning letter was sent to one manufacturer. It is not felt, however, that the present test is infallible.

A new refrigerating sampling-case is on order which should facilitate the transport of samples both of milk and ice-cream to the laboratory.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1. FACTORIES (including factory laundries)	5	10	1	Nil
2. WORKSHOPS (including workshop laundries)	34	66	2	Nil
3. WORKPLACES	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	39	76	3	Nil

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	No. of Cases in which Defects were referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	Nil	2	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	4	3	1	2	Nil

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1949

Number of different premises visited	1,612
Number of inspections made	3,224
Number of complaints received	12
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	106
Number of notices served (informal)	118
Number of notices served (statutory)	56
Number of prosecutions	Nil

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, sink-wastes, etc.	25
As to Drains or Cesspools	4
As to Pigs or other animals	1
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	1
As to Deficient or impure water	20
As to Unclean houses	2
As to Overcrowded houses	1
As to Polluted ditches or streams	Nil
As to Insanitary accumulations or deposits	10
As to other defects or nuisances	79
Number of premises disinfected	36
Number of water samples taken for analysis	22
Number of wells closed	Nil
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	1
Number of new wells sunk	3
Number of houses connected with the water mains	418
Number of water certificates granted	1
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	246
Number of Conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	16
Canal boats on Register	Nil
Common Lodging Houses on Register	Nil
Milkshops on Register	1
Milkshops, number of inspections	12
Cowsheds and dairy farms on Register	46
Cowsheds, number of inspections	92
Slaughterhouses, number on Register	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	62
Piggeries, number of inspections	20

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT

WANTAGE URBAN DISTRICT

Population.—4,840.

Live Births.—111.

Still Birth.—1.

Birth Rate.—22.9 per thousand. (England and Wales: 16.7).

Deaths.—80 (Males 32, Females 48).

Death Rate.—16.5 per thousand. (England and Wales: 11.7).

Deaths Under One Year.—1 male.

Infant Mortality Rate Per Thousand Live Births.—9.0.
(England and Wales: 32)

Still Birth Rate.—0.23 per thousand of the population
(England and Wales: 0.39)

Maternal Deaths, Puerperal Mortality and Total Maternal Mortality Rates.—Nil.

CAUSES OF DEATH

		%		%		%
Heart disease	28	(35.00)	M.14	(43.85)	F.14	(29.12)
"Stroke"	15	(18.75)	M. 3	(9.39)	F.12	(24.96)
Cancer (excluding digestive tract, breast and womb)	6	(7.50)	M. 3	(9.39)	F. 3	(6.24)
Cancer—Digestive Tract	1	(1.25)	M.—		F. 1	(2.08)
Cancer—Womb	1	(1.25)	M.Nil		F. 1	(2.08)
Cancer—Breast	5	(6.25)	M.—		F. 5	(10.40)
Chest, excluding TB	6	(7.50)	M. 3	(9.39)	F. 3	(6.24)
Circulatory system	4	(5.00)	M. 2	(6.26)	F. 2	(4.16)
Violence	4	(5.00)	M. 1	(3.13)	F. 3	(6.24)
Gastric and duodenal ulcers	3	(3.75)	M. 2	(6.26)	F. 1	(2.08)
Respiratory TB	2	(2.50)	M. 1	(3.13)	F. 1	(2.08)
Acute abdomen	2	(2.50)	M. 1	(3.13)	F. 1	(2.08)
Prematurity	1	(1.25)	M. 1	(3.13)	F. Nil	
Suicide	1	(1,25)	M. 1	(3.13)	F. Nil	
All other causes	1	(1.25)	M. Nil		F. 1	(2.08)
TOTALS	80	(100.00)	M.32	(100.16)	F.48	(99.84)

M.—Male. F.—Female.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER

No new sources of public water-supply were made during the year.

Work is progressing on the construction of a new 250,000 gallon concrete reservoir at Chainhill and a new 8-inch diameter cast-iron main has been laid from the existing 8-inch main in Manor Road to the reservoir.

In April, as a result of an adverse bacteriological water analysis report, the gravitational supply from Edgehill Spring, Manor Road, to the pumping station was cut off. Since that time the town has been supplied entirely from the three boreholes and at no time has any shortage of water been experienced.

A scheme is being prepared whereby the present culvert carrying the gravitational supply from Edgehill Spring will be sealed against possible pollution by the insertion of reinforced concrete tubes throughout its length.

Samples: Seventeen samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis during the year, as follows:

Gravitational supply	3
Borehole supply	6
Main supply (after treatment)	5
Private wells	3

With the exception of the gravitational supply, all samples were found to be satisfactory.

Connections to the Mains: The number of houses connected to the Council's Mains during the year was **160.**

SEWERAGE

THE COUNCIL'S NEW SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, near Bradfield Farm, Grove, came into operation in February, 1949, replacing the old works in Grove Street.

The new works consist of detritus screen, two sedimentation tanks, each of 48,500 gallons capacity, dosing chamber, four circular percolating filters, two humus tanks, each of 49,000 gallons capacity, sludge well and pumping station, and sludge trenches. An automatic flow recorder fixed between the detritus screen and the sedimentation tanks measures the flow to the works and is equipped with weekly charts.

The crude sewage, on entering the works, is screened of large solid matter, and then passes on to the sedimentation tanks, where precipitation of suspended matter takes place, which is drawn off in the form of sludge to the sludge well.

The sewage remaining in the tanks flows on over weirs to the dosing chamber whence it passes to the percolating filters in pre-determined quantities and at regular intervals. The filters, composed of clinker of various sizes, six feet in depth, are provided with rotating arms through which the sewage passes and by means of which a uniform flow is maintained throughout the media.

From the percolating filters the now partly filtered sewage flows into the humus tanks, the purpose of which is to settle out the very light humus material which is a product of the filtration process. This is removed after the contents of the tank have been allowed to settle for some hours.

The resulting filtered effluent finally passes over a weir, and through a stoneware sewer to discharge into the Letcombe Brook.

The sludge, previously referred to, is pumped regularly to the sludge trenches where it dries off, and is afterwards dug out and buried in the surrounding ground.

The estimated quantity of sewage treated daily at the New Works amounts to 250,000 gallons.

The old sewage disposal works in Grove Street have been adapted to deal with storm weather. Two new grit channels have been constructed which incorporate two storm water overflow weirs. The existing old septic tanks have been adapted to treat storm water and, after the settlement, the effluent passes on for irrigation over the land, while the settled sludge from the tanks passes on for treatment at the new works.

Samples of sewage effluent from the new disposal works are taken regularly by representatives of the Thames Conservancy Board, and they have always been found to be satisfactory upon analysis.

The number of premises connected to the Council's new sewers during the year was 155.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of house refuse is carried out by means of a modern Dennis refuse collection vehicle. Trade refuse from certain business premises is also collected regularly.

All refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at the Council's refuse tip in Grove Street.

RODENT CONTROL

30 manholes on the sewerage system throughout the town (approximately ten per cent of the total) were treated with poison bait twice during the year. Very few complete takes were recorded.

Twenty rat-infested premises were treated during the year.

Altogether, 85 examinations of premises and sewer manholes were made.

HOUSING TABLE 1949

Number of permanent houses erected during the year	
(a) By Local Authority	46
(b) By private enterprise	3
Number of permanent houses under construction at the end of the year	
(a) By Local Authority	Nil
(b) By private enterprise	7
Number of temporary houses erected during the year	Nil
Number of Nissen huts taken over and converted for temporary housing during the year	60

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects	102
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	125
2. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
3. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	53

Remedy of defects during the year

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	38

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(1) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Statutory Notice	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Orders made by the Local Authority	Nil
(5) Number of dwelling-houses included in Clearance Orders confirmed by the Minister of Health	Nil
(6) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders	Nil

Overcrowding

(a) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	4
(b) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	2

Eradication of Bed Bugs

Particulars of action taken for the eradication of bed bugs.

(a) Number of Council houses found to be infested	Nil
(b) Number of other houses found to be infested	2
(c) Number of houses disinfested	2

Method of disinfestation: Removal of architraves, picture-rails, skirtings, and spraying walls, floors, ceilings and furniture with 'Zaldecide,' repeating the operation where necessary. Repeat visits are paid where disinfestation has been carried out and tenants are advised on methods to prevent re-infestation.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There is one caravan on yearly licence in the district.

SELECTION OF TENANTS FOR COUNCIL HOUSES

A points system is used in making a preliminary selection. The final selection is made by the housing committee from this list.

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCIL HOUSES	284
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSES	**1,400**

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are two catering establishments in the town. These premises are inspected regularly, and have been found always to be satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES

Number in the District	4
Number of Inspections	4
Defects found	Nil

FOOD INSPECTION

The following items were found to be unfit for human consumption and were voluntarily surrendered:

MEAT

Description	Reason for condemnation	Weight in lbs.
Beef (Imported)		
Sirloin	Bone taint	3
Round	Bone taint	80
Rump	Bone taint	41
Top piece (less shin)	Bone taint	78
Loin (part of)	Bruised	8
Mutton (Home Killed)		
Fore Quarter	Bone Taint	50
Hind Quarter	Bone Taint	35¾
Legs (3)	Bone Taint	32½

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR (Tinned and Other):

45lbs. Corned Beef, ¾lb. Corned Mutton, ¾lb. Beef Loaf, 1½lbs. Veal Loaf, 2¼lbs. Ham, 1½lbs. Ham Loaf, 9lbs. Luncheon Meat, 1lb. Veal and Ham, 2lbs. Danish Pork, ¾lb. Australian Meat, 1lb. Australian Rabbit, 45lbs. Meat and Vegetable, 11¾lbs. Bacon (Home), 1lb. Bacon (Imported), 18¼lbs. Cheese, 42lbs. Oats,98 Eggs (Imported), 4lbs. Prunes, 4lbs. Butter, 9¼cwts. Currants, 44lbs. Tomatoes, 2lbs. Pastry Mixture, 5lbs. Fruit Drops, 1cwt. Kippers, 35lbs. Smoked Cod, 103 tins Fish, 17 tins Milk (Evaporated), 4 tins Vegetables, 4 tins Milk (Skimmed), 16 tins Milk (Condensed), 19 tins Baked Beans, 2 tins Treacle, 9 tins Fruit.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	Nil	Nil	3	6	25
Number inspected	Nil	Nil	3	4	24
All disease except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND BUTCHERS SHOPS

Butchers shops and the one licensed slaughterhouse in the district have been regularly inspected and were all found to be satisfactory.

MILK

Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on Register	12
Number of Inspections	31
Milkshop on Register	1
Number of Inspections	5

Wholesale Traders and Milk Producers

There are twelve such within the Urban District. Of the twelve, eight hold T.T. licences and the other four produce undesignated milk.

Retail Purveyors of Milk

Eleven of the above twelve sell their milk in bulk to one or other of three retailers. Each retailer holds a supplementary licence granted by the Council to sell Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Milk. The remaining producer, who has a T.T. licence, supplies his milk direct to a single customer. The position is eminently satisfactory, as everyone who buys milk in Wantage is assured of getting T.T. Pasteurised, T.T. or Pasteurised Milk.

RETAIL DAIRIES

There is one retail Dairy in the Urban District which has been regularly inspected and always found satisfactory.

MILK SAMPLES

37 Samples were taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, under the Milk Special Designations Order from Milk Producers in the area, between January 1st and September 30th, 1949.

Of these 37 samples, 31 were reported as good and 6 not satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

Producer Retailer: There is one producer retailer in the town.

Retailers: There are two retailers of ice-cream in the town.

Samples: Eight samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis. Of these

Grade 1	1
Grade 2	6
Grade 3	1
Grade 4	Nil

FACTORIES ACT (1937)

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1. FACTORIES (Including factory laundries)	20	16	Nil	Nil
2. WORKSHOPS (Including workshop laundries)	37	39	Nil	Nil
3. WORKPLACES	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	64	55	Nil	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Number of Cases in which Defects were Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions Instituted
Want of cleanliness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Overcrowding	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable temperature	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ineffective drainage of floors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	Nil	1	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	1	1	Nil	1	Nil

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1949

Number of different premises visited	175
Number of inspections made	215
Number of complaints received	61
Number of Defects or Nuisances discovered	61
Number of Notices: Informal	43
Statutory	Nil

NUMBER OF DEFECTS OR NUISANCES ABATED

As to Privies, W.C.s, Sink Wastes, etc.	24
As to Drains or Cesspools	27
As to Pigs or other animals	Nil
As to Cowsheds, Dairies and Slaughterhouses	Nil
As to Deficient or impure water	Nil
As to Unclean Houses	2
As to Overcrowded Houses	2
As to Polluted ditches, streams, etc.	1
As to Insanitary accumulations or deposits	Nil
As to Other defects or nuisances	5
Number of premises disinfected	6
Number of water samples taken for analysis	17
Number of wells closed	Nil
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	Nil
Number of new wells sunk	Nil
Number of houses connected with the water mains	160
Number of water certificates granted (rural districts only)	
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	43
Number of conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	2
Canal Boats on Register	Nil
Common Lodging Houses on Register	Nil
Milkshops on Register	1
Milkshops, number of inspections	5
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on Register	12
Cowsheds, number of inspections	31
Slaughterhouses on Register	1
Slaughterhouses, number of inspections	3
Piggeries inspected	11

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT

WANTAGE RURAL DISTRICT

Population.—14,430.

Live Births.—273.

Still Births.—5.

Birth Rate.—18.9 per thousand. (England and Wales: 16.7).

Deaths.—136 (Males 69, Females 67).

Death Rate.—9.4 per thousand of the population.
(England and Wales: 11.7)

Deaths Under One Year.—2 (1 Boy, 1 Girl).

Infant Mortality Rate per thousand Live Births.—7.6.
(England and Wales: 32)

Still Birth Rate.—0.35 per thousand of the population.
(England and Wales: 0.39)

Maternal Deaths.—1 death from Maternal Causes other than Puerperal Sepsis.

Puerperal Mortality Rate.—Nil.

Total Maternal Mortality Rate.—3.6 per thousand total (live and still) births.

CAUSES OF DEATH

		%		%		%
Heart Disease	44	(32.56)	M.20	(29.00)	F.24	(36.0)
Cancer						
Mouth & œsophagus	2	(1.48)	M. 2	(2.90)	F.Nil	
Womb	1	(.74)	M. —		F. 1	(1.5)
Stomach & Duodenum	3	(2.22)	M.Nil		F. 3	(4.5)
Breast	3	(2.22)	M. —		F. 3	(4.5)
All other sites	13	(9.62)	M. 5	(7.25)	F. 8	(12.0)
Chest, excluding TB	18	(13.32)	M.11	(15.95)	F. 7	(10.5)
"Stroke"	14	(10.36)	M. 5	(7.25)	F. 9	(13.5)
Respiratory TB	5	(3.70)	M. 4	(5.80)	F. 1	(1.5)
Nephritis (Kidney)	3	(2.22)	M. 2	(2.90)	F. 1	(1.5)
Acute Abdomen	3	(2.22)	M. 1	(1.45)	F. 2	(3.0)
Circulatory System	3	(2.22)	M.Nil		F. 3	(4.5)
Violence	2	(1.48)	M. 1	(1.45)	F. 1	(1.5)
Influenza	2	(1.48)	M. 1	(1.45)	F. 1	(1.5)
Syphilitic Disease	2	(1.48)	M. 1	(1.45)	F. 1	(1.5)
Non-pulmonary TB	1	(0.74)	M. 1	(1.45)	F.Nil	
Diabetes	1	(0.74)	M.Nil		F. 1	(1.5)
Maternal death not due to sepsis	1	(0.74)	M. —		F. 1	(1.5)
Prematurity	1	(0.74)	M. 1	(1.45)	F.Nil	
Road accident	1	(0.74)	M. 1	(1.45)	F.Nil	
All other causes	13	(9.62)	M.12	(17.40)	F. 1	(1.5)
TOTALS	136	(100.64)	M.69	(100.05)	F.67	(100.5)

M.—Male. F.—Female.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER

SUPPLY

A new reservoir was constructed during the year at Hackpen Hill, Childrey Warren. It is of 500,000 gallons capacity and is intended to reinforce existing supplies. It will serve the western area of the Wantage Rural District and adjoining parts of the Faringdon area.

WATER SAMPLES

117 samples were taken for analysis during the year.

51 of the above were samples from the Public Supplies and 47 were found to be satisfactory. In the other four instances contamination was slight and measures were taken to remedy it by stepping up the chlorination.

66 were from wells and small private supplies. Of these, 23 were found to be contaminated and appropriate measures taken.

CONNECTIONS TO MAINS

Number of dwelling houses connected to mains	1,835
Number of dwelling houses supplied by standpipes	76
Number of connections to mains in 1949	23

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Work on the Grove Sewerage Scheme was completed during the year. Under this scheme, the Wantage R.D.C. connects the houses and lays the pipes which carry the sewage to the works at Bradfield Farm (see Urban District report) where it is dealt with.

CONNECTIONS TO SEWERAGE

57 connections to the sewers were made during the year.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Fortnightly collection of refuse is in operation throughout the area with the exception of a Housing Estate in close proximity to the town of Wantage. Collection takes places on this estate once a week, to fall in with arrangements already existing in the Urban Area.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council has combined with Faringdon R.D.C. and maintains a joint service for both districts. A staff of two operatives is employed working under the supervision of the Public Health Department.

During the year all the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewerage works were dealt with to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Domestic buildings were also treated and, in all, 417 infestations were dealt with throughout the area.

HOUSING TABLE

Parish	Area in Acres	Estimated Mid 1949 Population	Persons per Acre	Total Houses	Persons per House	Council Houses	New Houses 1949
Ardington	2693	471	.185	194	2.4	Nil	Nil
East Challow	1657	449	.271	178	2.5	30	$29 T
West Challow	1070	223	.208	51	4.4	8	Nil
Childrey	2929	475	.162	147	3.2	32	Nil
Denchworth	1041	176	.168	60	2.9	10	4 P
Goosey	968	132	.136	38	3.5	8	4 P
Grove	2513	732	.291	292	2.5	36	20 P
East Hanney	2200	504	.229	133	3.8	20	Nil
West Hanney	1333	369	.277	106	3.5	20	Nil
East Hendred	3198	776	.243	348	2.2	38	1 P *6T
West Hendred	2002	348	.173	87	4.0	16	Nil
Letcombe Regis	2155	412	.191	137	3.0	30	4 P
Letcombe Bassett	1631	150	.092	56	2.7	8	Nil
Lockinge	3763	281	.075	81	3.5	Nil	Nil
Sparsholt	3329	294	.088	87	3.4	16	4 P
Aldworth	1886	243	.128	69	3.5	6	Nil
Beedon	2096	338	.161	100	1.4	4	Nil
Blewbury	4246	832	.196	246	3.4	28	6 P
Brightwalton	2054	291	.181	94	3.1	8	2 P
Catmore	710	61	.086	19	3.2	Nil	Nil
Chaddleworth	3400	360	.106	123	3.0	10	Nil
Chilton	1448	277	.191	167	1.7	4	Nil
Compton	3803	708	.184	222	3.2	38	8 P
Farnborough	1886	134	.071	34	3.9	4	Nil
Fawley	2190	150	.068	50	3.0	8	4 P
Hampstead Norris	4479	676	.151	219	3.1	20	‡18 T
Hermitage	1482	624	.421	158	4.0	Nil	Nil
East Ilsley	3017	447	.148	124	3.6	22	Nil
West Ilsley	3037	277	.091	84	3.3	4	4 P
Peasemore	2049	219	.107	56	3.9	Nil	Nil
Upton	1413	268	.189	76	3.5	12	Nil
TOTALS	74181	13046	.176	4189	3.1	440	61 P 53 T

P is permanent council houses erected, except the Grove houses (x) which were erected by the Ministry of Supply for the A.E.R.E. at Harwell.

T is Nissen huts taken over by $ The R.D.C. at E. Challow

* The Berkshire Agricultural Executive Committee at East Hendred

‡ The Admiralty at Hampstead Norris

No houses, temporary or permanent, were erected by private enterprise.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

No camping sites were licenced during the year but six licences were issued in respect of individual movable dwellings. No licences were refused during the year.

SELECTION OF TENANTS

The selection of tenants for the permanent and temporary accommodation provided in the area forms an important part of the work of the Public Health Department.

Owing to the housing shortage at the present time, the provision of new homes is probably the most important duty of a local authority and the public is highly critical of the methods employed in selecting new tenants.

The claim of every applicant is, therefore, most carefully scrutinised and every care is taken that all details are available when required by the Selection Committee.

During the year, new Council Houses and Temporary Hutments were let in the following parishes.

Parish	Council Houses	Temporary Dwellings
Denchworth	4	Nil
Letcombe Regis	4	Nil
Goosey	4	Nil
Sparsholt	4	Nil
Brightwalton	2	Nil
Compton	8	Nil
Fawley	4	Nil
West Ilsley	4	Nil
East Challow	Nil	29
TOTALS	34	29

CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 73 Catering Establishments including Licensed Premises (Inns) in the area. Owing to shortage of staff no routine inspections were possible, but 19 visits were made on request.

FOOD INSPECTIONS

Condemnation Certificates were issued in respect of the following foods surrendered by private traders:

> 198lbs. of Bacon, 1,857lbs. of other meats, 4lbs. of tinned fruits, 4lbs. of tinned vegetables, 1lb. of tinned soup, 1lb. of tinned milk.

FOOD BYELAWS

46 shops in the area where foodstuffs are sold. No routine inspections were made, owing to shortage of staff, but 31 visits were made upon request for condemnation certificates and for advice on Rodent and Fly Control.

MILK

During the year the control of the production of milk passed from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture. Retail dairies, however, still remain the responsibility of the Local Authorities and in this connection routine visits were made regularly to the 7 retail dairies in the district.

Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on Register	170
Number of inspections	69
Milkshops on Register	Nil
Retail Purveyors of Milk	7
Supplying Tuberculin Tested	4
Supplying Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised	1
Supplying raw, undesignated milk	2

In addition to the above, 3 firms hold supplementary licences to supply Tuberculin Tested and Pasteurised milk within the area.

ICE CREAM

24 Dealers were registered under the Food and Drugs Act for the sale of ice cream. All premises were visited upon receipt of application for registration.

Shortage of staff precluded routine visits, nor was it possible to take samples.

BAKEHOUSES

There are 27 bakehouses in the area.

6 inspections were made during the year.

No written notices were served.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

All cattle and sheep from the District are slaughtered and inspected at Oxford. In accordance with the Ministry's directive, however, eight slaughterhouses in the area have been licenced for the killing of pigs locally. Records of the inspections will be found on page 47 in the Sanitary Inspector's summary.

BUTCHERS SHOPS

No action was taken or required at any butcher's shop under the statutes. General condition of shops and stores was satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT

There are 48 shops in the area. Shortage of staff prevented any routine work being carried out in this connection.

FACTORY ACTS

In this connection also work was seriously curtailed owing to the shortage of staff in the Department.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT

1. INSPECTION

Premises	No. on Register	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. FACTORIES (including factory laundries)	46	9	Nil	Nil
2. WORKSHOPS (including workshop laundries)	11	2	Nil	Nil
3. WORKPLACES	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTALS	57	11	Nil	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND

NIL

SUMMARY OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S WORK DURING THE YEAR 1949

It will be noted on previous pages that mention has had repeatedly to be made of shortage of staff curtailing the work of the Sanitary Inspector. At the time of writing this state of affairs still holds good, but the appointment of a second sanitary inspector has been agreed upon and the appointment advertised.*

Number of different premises visited	549
Number of inspections made	812
Number of complaints received	59
Number of defects or nuisances discovered	121
Number of notices served. Informal	12
Statutory	2
Number of prosecutions	Nil
Number of defects or nuisances abated	
As to privies, W.C.s, Sink-wastes, etc.	32
As to drains and cesspools	5
As to pigs and other animals	2
As to deficient or impure water	23
As to unclean houses	1
As to overcrowded houses	4
As to polluted ditches and streams	1
As to insanitary accumulations and deposits	3
As to other defects or nuisances	9
Number of premises disinfected	15
Number of water samples for analysis	117
Number of wells closed	1
Number of wells cleansed, repaired or deepened	1
Number of new wells sunk	Nil
Number of houses connected with water mains	23
Number of water certificates granted (Rural District only)	Nil
Number of seizures or surrenders of unsound or diseased food	7
Number of conservancy closets replaced by W.C.s	1
Canal Boats on Register	Nil
Common Lodging Houses on Register	Nil
Milkshops on Register	Nil
Cowsheds and Dairy Farms on Register	170
Inspections	69
Slaughterhouses on Register (See page 46)	8
Inspections	6
Piggeries. Number of inspections	6

*An additional Sanitary Inspector appointed, October 1950.

F. H. Castle & Co., Ltd., Thame, Oxon